

## Dillon Herald

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fewer persons were killed on the roads in 1919 than in any year since 1898. Fewer hoboes was the case.

In some towns, where there has been no cessation of a coal shortage and unreasonably high prices, municipal coal yards have been established. This is socialistic, but apparently the only way to solve the coal mystery when all other methods fail.

Gen. Pershing's salary has been raised to \$21,000 a year; he formerly got \$7,500. Even with the increased pay it looks as if being a baseball boss, like Judge Landis, pays better. Yet Pershing is a more important personage in the nation than any baseball boss.

Profits of wheat flour millers in the northwest for the last five years averaged 24.4 per cent on their average investment, the Federal Trade Commission says. How the millers must hate the F. T. C. for saying so much. In 1916-17 the profits of these millers averaged 44.7 per cent, the same source states. Those were war years.

Four million farmers in the United States are now thoroughly organized. That means that they are ready to act as a unit on any proposition that comes their way. With prices for cotton and grain below the cost of production in some instances it is clear that they are in a frame of mind to act boldly when the time comes. The farmers have far surpassed the city man in organizing.

## THE COUNTRY IS NOT BROKE.

When a crisis threatens a nation the man who is looked upon as a leader in thought and action should weigh his words carefully. The wrong word dropped at the wrong moment may lead to disastrous results.

Too many of us are given to making statements off-hand that will not stand up under the force of logic and reason. Very often we lack the facts to back them up. They are accepted by willing ears as statements of fact and handed round by word of mouth until they achieve the very ends which deep down in our hearts we the least desire.

When things do not go to suit us and we cannot help ourselves we are likely to give way to our feelings and make sweeping statements which in calmer moments we would like to recall. But the damage has been done. The man who does not think as clearly or as logically accepts those statements as true and acts upon them. The result is we contribute to the prevailing spirit of unrest and assist in bringing about the very ends we would like to defeat.

It is common nowadays to hear men who are looked upon as leaders in thought say the country is broke. It has become an everyday expression; when as a matter of fact the country is not broke. The man who makes these statements does not believe them. He is giving expression to a pent-up feeling of helplessness over a situation he cannot remedy. It is like steam escaping from a pop-off valve.

The country has had a set-back. It is suffering from a period of readjustment which follows every war of consequence, and the larger the war the harder is the struggle before the world finds itself again. There are scores of problems which must be solved before the readjustment period is over, and it is idle to attempt to place the blame on any one thing in particular.

The whole world, it seems, decided on a policy of deflation at the same moment; the war finance corporation which would have opened up foreign markets for cotton, corn and wheat, was dissolved when it should have been functioning with its full powers; the high rate of exchange in foreign countries that needed our commodities operated against exports; our own government made the mistake of attempting to reduce the high cost of living by deflation of the currency and a drastic curtailment of credits; the democrats charge the republicans with holding up the peace treaty and the republicans charge the president with attempting to force congress to ratify the league of nations covenant by tacking the peace treaty on to it. And so there are numerous other reasons for the depression in business, all of which are traceable to the readjustment period following the world-war, but all are the logical result of mistakes here and blunders there, for which no man nor set of men is responsible.

But nothing is to be gained by getting all fussed up over something we cannot help. We have got to meet the situation and the best way to

meet it is to redouble our efforts to regain a firmer foothold. Dillon county is not broke—not by a long shot. It is ten times richer than it was 20 years ago, and it will be ten times richer 20 years from now than it is today. These statements are not mere figments of the imagination. They are based on actual facts.

The bank is the barometer of a community's adversity or prosperity. It is the clearing house which shows the way the tide of fortune runs. The Bank of Dillon is the pioneer bank of Dillon county's nine banks. It was the first bank established in the territory known as Dillon county. Let us take the statement of the Bank of Dillon published in January 1904 and see what it shows in the way of community wealth:

Resources:	
Loans and discounts	\$248,267.89
Cash on hand and due by banks	36,364.13
Bank fixtures	962.30
	\$285,584.32
Liabilities:	
Capital stock	\$ 50,000.00
Deposits	182,836.14
Rediscounts	40,000.00
Undivided profits	12,748.18
	\$285,584.32

The only other bank in the territory embracing Dillon county was the Peoples Bank of Dillon, which began business on or about 1903. Both banks were serving a large territory. But let us see how the Peoples Bank's statement analyzes in January of 1904:

Resources:	
Loans and discounts	\$80,779.21
Cash on hand and due by banks	16,528.85
Furniture and fixtures	906.33
Overdrafts	416.78
	\$98,631.17
Liabilities:	
Capital stock	\$25,000.00
Deposits	45,573.49
Bills payable	25,000.00
Certified checks	16.30
Cashiers checks	5.00
Undivided profits	3,066.80
	\$98,631.17

How do these statements compare with the statements of Dillon county's nine banks of today? The combined deposits of both banks is three times more than the combined resources of both banks sixteen years ago. A day's transactions in either bank represents more than its capital stock sixteen years ago. The total deposits in both banks sixteen years ago aggregated only \$227,000. The total deposits in the county's nine banks today aggregate something like \$4,000,000 with resources of something like \$5,000,000.00.

Does that look like the county is broke?

Dillon county is distinctively an agricultural county, and the wealth represented by its nine banks was wrung from the soil. During that sixteen year period we have had three panics—the panic of 1907, the panic of 1911 and the panic of 1914—either or which found us far less able financially to weather the storm than we are today. During that time we sold cotton at 4 cents a pound, and there was a time when we could not dispose of it at any price. The country was bankrupt; there were no buyers. In addition to the general prosperity of the county as reflected in the bank statements we have better homes, better schools, better churches, many permanent improvements and better living conditions.

Before another sixteen year period passes we may see cotton selling at 4 cents and there will be no panics, but the county will continue to forge ahead. The number of banks will increase, the resources of the present banks will double and the comparison will be just as great then as it was sixteen years ago as compared to the present day. The county is not broke; it is suffering a temporary set-back. It will continue to progress in point of wealth, regardless of who is president or how many panics come and go. But the man who lays down on his job—who surrenders because the future does not look bright—is the man who will go broke. The man who sticks to his work, takes his losses philosophically and faces the future with a smile is the man the world will be eager to back in 1921.

## She's Found Them Useful.

Flathush—You know, my wife threatened to smash all those stens and flasks I had in my den. Bensonhurst—But she didn't do it, did she? "No, she didn't; and she's glad of it." "Why?" "She's using 'em for jelly and preserves now."

Out of the world's registration of 8,750,000 motor vehicles for 1920 the registration of motor vehicles in this country is 7,558,848.

## IS RECORD BIBLE

Immense Volume Now Nearing Completion in England.

Book Will Be by Far the Largest Volume That Has Ever Been Constructed—Definite Purpose in Its Production.

English Bible plans for 1921 center around the production of the world's largest Bible, notes the Portland Oregonian.

Months of work have already been expended upon it. Many weeks more will be needed for its completion. Already, however, the frame of the great book is in being. Six stout hempen ropes, much thicker than the ordinary clothesline, are its backbone. Four of these are laced into millboards half an inch thick as a foundation for the leather covering. The back of the book is sewed with twine round the six stout hempen ropes in the old fashioned way.

In every sense the biggest Bible is intended to be the finest example of book making that England can produce.

But why produce the biggest Bible? The answer to this question was given by the "Bible Crusade" as follows:

"The great Bible is intended to rivet public attention on the primary importance of the Bible as the fountain and source of all truth. As this unique volume is magnified in size above all other volumes, so the grandeur of the Bible ought to be magnified in value above that of all other books."

A feature of the great Bible is that it will be written entirely by hand. Not more than three verses of the text will be written by the same person. Kings and field marshals will, side by side with paupers and workmen, testify their belief in the holy scriptures. At the side of the piece of text which they write all will sign their names to the following:

"As my testimony that I acknowledge the Bible—as originally given to mankind—to be 'as it is in truth, the word of God,' I append my signature."

The biggest Bible, when completed, will not only be the largest example of the word of God, but it will constitute the world's completest autograph album, with signatures, it is anticipated, of most prominent English and foreign men and women from kings downward. Twelve thousand people will be needed to complete the text.

Twelve large goatskins have been used in providing a cover for the biggest Bible.

When standing on end the volume is more than 5 feet 2 inches high and nearly 3 feet 6 inches wide, so that when it is opened flat it measures about 7 feet 10 inches across.

The whole volume now lies at the Oxford University Press. It awaits the advent of Bible year and the gift by some wealthy crusader of a special motor car which is needed to take it on its mission in England and overseas. Perhaps the great Bible will visit America if invited to do so. The special car which is to be designed for the great book will contain a folding pulpit and a special platform for exhibiting the text of the biggest Bible and the signatures.

## When Vaseline Was Valuable.

About three thousand barrels of oil have been obtained from the various wells experimentally bored by the British government in Derbyshire (Eng.) and elsewhere. It is not a great deal. In fact, considerably more than this must have been yielded altogether by the famous Balm well, situated at St. Catherine's near Edinburgh, which during several centuries exuded a substance we now know to have been genuine petroleum. No one ever seems to have thought of refining the crude oil and using it for illuminating purposes; but it was in great repute as a remedy for skin complaints, and people so afflicted came from far and near to obtain supplies of it. Especially esteemed was the solidified petroleum which was scraped from inside the well near the bottom, and which used to be retailed, under the name of Balm of Sinai, for as much as a sovereign an ounce. Today one can buy an ounce of the same sort of stuff—vaseline—from any chemist for a few cents.

## Keeps Out Draughts, Admits Light.

A new arrival among shades is the celluloid window shade, used to keep out draughts, says the Popular Science Monthly. It is fastened to a regular spring shade roller and has the customary stick through its lower end.

You attach it to the top of the window frame just as you would an ordinary shade. Being transparent, it does not obstruct the view. The ends of the stick may be fitted in grooves in the frame to keep the celluloid from curling.

Now let some one invent a shade that will shut out the light without shutting out the air. This is far more needed, especially in summer time.

## Power From Small Streams.

Electricity from small streams is the title of a recent publication issued by the department of agriculture. A. M. Daniels, assistant chief mechanical engineer, division of rural engineering, bureau of public roads, is the author. This booklet comprises 20 pages and discusses in their respective order: latent sources of water power; plants within reach of thousands; estimating the amount of power required; water power principles; measuring the stream flow, and power from small streams.

## FARMERS DEMAND PROTECTION FROM SLUMP IN PRICES.

Washington, Nov. 29.—Responding to the demands of the farmers and wheat growers throughout the country for legislation to protect them against the slump in prices, senators and representatives from the agricultural states today decided to hold a general conference here this week to draft measures to meet the threatened emergency.

A tentative program of legislation agreed upon for the enactment of the following measures:

1 Revival of War Finance Corporation.  
2 Extension of a credit to Germany of \$1,000,000,000 to provide a market in that country for surplus food and raw products from the United States. This measure will require action by congress to permit the use of the German assets in the country now in the custody of the alien property custodian, which are to be used as the basis of the credit.

3 Placing an embargo or a tariff on shipments of Canadian wheat into the United States to stop the food now coming into the American market.

4 Passage of an act to prohibit trading in futures in the grain market by the imposition of a tax 10 per cent on each transaction.

## Given Impetus by Capper.

The movement to bring about enactment of this legislation was given impetus by the arrival today of Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas, who has spent much of his time since adjournment of congress in studying the wheat-growing situation in the middle west. Senator Capper brought with him a legislative program embodying most of the features outlined above. The proposal to tax futures is essentially his own, and he strongly favors also the proposal to shut Canadian wheat from the markets.

Senators who joined with Senator Capper in the movement are: Kellogg of Minnesota, Curtis of Kansas, Kenyon of Iowa and Norris of Nebraska.

They have received assurances of assistance from Senators Nelson of Minnesota and Gronna of North Dakota, chairman of the agricultural committee. They are due in Washington next Friday and the conference will not be held until they arrive.

## Assistance From House

Assistance has been promised also by solid delegations in the house from practically all the great wheat growing states.

Sentiment among those who are drafting the program for farmers' relief is strongly against asking congress to make an appropriation. It is realized that if an appropriation is asked the first question to arise is "where will we get it?" This is because of the stringent condition of the federal finances and the announced policy of the Republican leaders to cut every appropriation to the bone.

Secondly, the appropriation of government money is generally regarded by the senators who planned the conference as being much less effective than the passage of measures to extend the passage of measures stop the influx of competitive products.

## Finance Corporation.

Senator Kellogg said today he was not entirely satisfied that revival of the finance corporation would be a good thing. He stated, however, that if his talk with Mr. Meyer convinced him otherwise he would offer resolution in the senate re-establishing it.

Senator Capper said he intends to urge that the finance corporation be reorganized. He believes that the farmers have such backing they will be able to get financial support to market their surplus farm products abroad. With this corporation functioning, Senator Capper also believes the federal reserve board will be inspired to adopt a more liberal policy in the extension of credits to farmers.

## Germany Wants to Buy

"I do not think it would be advisable to ask congress to make an appropriation," Senator Capper said, "but I believe congress should authorize the use of the \$500,000,000 of German money now held by the alien property custodian for this purpose. Germany is understood to be willing to buy \$1,000,000,000 worth of raw material in the United States if arrangements can be made for credit."

While the American Farm Bureau Federation has hinted that in its annual meeting to be held soon in Indianapolis a resolution will be adopted to ask congress for an appropriation of \$1,000,000,000. Senator Capper and the others interested in the program hope the federation will support them on the alternative program.

## Canadian Wheat.

It is understood that the proposal to tax Canadian wheat or shut it from the market by the imposition of an embargo will receive strong support in the conference of the congressmen. The only question is whether a measure to bring about this will be pressed for immediate passage or withheld until the spring and winter wheat sections demanding protection from the Canadian imports, it is believed it will be made part of the emergency program.

Representative George Young of North Dakota has a bill on the calendar which places a prohibitive tariff on Canadian wheat. It was reported favorably by the ways and means committee of which Mr. Young is a member. The Kansas delegation, headed by Senators Capper and Curtis, will urge passage of the Young bill.

## May Revive Reciprocity.

A bill repealing the Canadian reciprocity act was passed by the house at the last session and is now on the senate calendar. An effort may be made to revive this bill, although

there is no certainty that President Wilson would sign such a measure, as his views on Canadian reciprocity are understood to have undergone no change. It is feared, also, that President Wilson would veto a wheat tariff directed against Canada.

Revival of the war finance corporation will require no appropriation from congress, it is explained, because the act creating the corporation gave it authority to function for one year after peace is formally declared

and the revolving fund under which it is operated is still available in the treasury.

To hand over his business to the local trade union to be run for the profit of the union for two years is the public offer by an English oil merchant.

Iceland will have a world's fair next June in Reykjavik, for the edification of the Eskimo.

## WANTED

## White Farmers

To settle in Burke County, Georgia. Special inducements offered. For further information, write Burke County Chamber of Commerce, Waynesboro, Ga.

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